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CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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JCS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
C 13 0690
San Francisco Division

DIANA PARKER, individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Case No. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff,

v.

J. M. SMUCKER CO., an Ohio corporation,

Defendant

1. Violation of California False Advertising Law, California Business & Professions Code § 17500, *et seq.*;
2. Violation of California Unfair Competition Law, California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*;
3. Breach of Express Warranty;
4. Violation of Consumer Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.*

1 Plaintiff Diana Parker, by and through her counsel, brings this Class Action Complaint against J.
2 M. Smucker Co., on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, and alleges, upon personal
3 knowledge as to her own actions and her counsel's investigations, and upon information and belief as
4 to all other matters, as follows:

5 NATURE OF THE CASE

6 1. In recent years, consumer consciousness regarding foods and beverages that they
7 perceive to be healthy and natural has been heightened, causing consumers to seek out products
8 marketed as such. As a result, the market for natural or organic foods and beverages has grown
9 rapidly, yielding billions of dollars in revenue for food and beverage manufacturers.

10 2. J. M. Smucker Co. ("Smuckers" or "Defendant") is a multi-billion dollar North
11 American food corporation. In 2012, Smuckers reported over \$5.5 billion in annual net sales.

12 3. Defendant manufactures, markets, and sells cooking oils nationwide from its
13 manufacturing plant in Orrville, Ohio, including Crisco Natural Blend Oil, Crisco Pure Corn Oil,
14 Crisco Pure Canola Oil, and Crisco Pure Vegetable Oil (collectively, the "Products").

15 4. In an effort to capture a segment of the lucrative health food market, Defendant has
16 systematically labeled the Products as "all natural" on the product packaging, so that any United States
17 consumer who purchases the Products is exposed to Defendant's "all natural" claim.

18 5. This claim is deceptive and misleading because the Products are made with unnatural
19 ingredients. Specifically, the Products are made with plants whose genes have been altered by
20 scientists in a lab for the express purpose of causing those plants to exhibit traits that are not
21 naturally their own. Genetically modified organisms ("GMOs") are not natural by design.

22 6. Accordingly, Defendant misleads and deceives reasonable consumers, including the
23 named Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, by portraying products made from unnatural
24 ingredients as "All Natural."

25 7. Defendant's conduct harms consumers by inducing them to purchase and consume
26 products with GMOs on the false premise that the products are "all natural."

27 8. Plaintiff brings claims against Defendant individually and on behalf of a California
28 class of all other similarly situated purchasers of the Products for violations of California's False

1 Advertising Law, Cal. Bus & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.* (“UCL”), the Unfair Competition Law, Cal.
2 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.* (“UCL”), breach of express warranties, and the Consumers Legal
3 Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.* Plaintiff seeks an order requiring Defendant to, among
4 other things: (1) cease the unlawful marketing; (2) conduct a corrective advertising campaign; and (3)
5 pay damages and restitution to Plaintiff and Class members in the amounts paid to purchase the
6 products at issue.

7 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8 9. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
9 1332(d)(2), because the proposed class has more than 100 members, the class contains at least one
10 member of diverse citizenship from Defendant, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million.

11 10. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is authorized to,
12 and conducts, substantial business in California.

13 11. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2), because a
14 substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in this District as
15 Defendant distributes the Products for sale within this District.

16 12. Intradistrict Assignment: Pursuant to Civil Local Rules 3-2(c) a substantial part of the
17 events or omissions which give rise to the claims occurred in San Francisco County, and it is therefore
18 appropriate to assign this action to the San Francisco Division.

19 PARTIES

20 13. Plaintiff Diana Parker is a resident of San Francisco, California. Ms. Parker has
21 purchased several Products in San Francisco, California within the past four years in reliance on
22 Defendant’s representations that the Products were “All Natural.” These representations and
23 omissions were material to Ms. Parker’s decision to purchase the Products. Ms. Parker was willing to
24 pay for the Products because of the representations that they were “all natural” and would not have
25 purchased the Products, would not have paid as much for the Products, or would have purchased
26 alternative products in absence of the representations.

14. Defendant J. M. Smucker Co. is an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business at 1 Strawberry Lane, Orrville, Ohio 44667. Defendant manufactures and distributes the Products from its manufacturing plant in Ohio to consumers in California and throughout the United States.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

Defendant Deceptively Labels The Products As "All Natural"

15. Within the Class Period, Defendant systematically labeled the Products as "all natural". The Product labels appear as follows:





16. By consistently labeling the Products as “all natural” within the Class Period, Defendant ensured that all consumers purchasing the Products would be exposed to its “all natural” claim.

17. A claim that a product is “natural” is material to a reasonable consumer.

Genetically Modified Organisms Are Not Natural

18. The dictionary defines the term “natural” as “existing in or produced by nature: not artificial.” (Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary 788 (1990).) This common dictionary definition of the term “natural” is consistent with the expectations of a reasonable consumer.

1 19. GMOs are not natural, let alone “all natural.” Monsanto, one of the companies that
 2 makes GMOs, defines GMOs as “Plants or animals that have had their genetic makeup altered to
 3 exhibit *traits that are not naturally theirs*. In general, genes are taken (copied) from one organism that
 4 shows a desired trait and transferred into the genetic code of another organism.”
 5 (<http://www.monsanto.com/newsviews/Pages/glossary.aspx#g> (last visited February 13, 2013)
 6 (emphasis added).) “Unnatural” is a defining characteristic of genetically modified foods.

7 20. Romer Labs, a company that provides diagnostic solutions to the agricultural industry,
 8 defines GMOs as “[a]griculturally important plants [that] are often genetically modified by the
 9 insertion of DNA material from outside the organism into the plant's DNA sequence, allowing the
 10 plant to *express novel traits that normally would not appear in nature*, such as herbicide or insect
 11 resistance. Seed harvested from GMO plants will also contain these [sic] modification.”
 12 (<http://www.romerlabs.com/en/analytes/genetically-modified-organisms.html> (last visited February
 13 13, 2013) (emphasis added).)

14 21. That GMOs are not natural is further evidenced by the explanations of health and
 15 environmental organizations, such as The World Health Organization, which defines GMOs as
 16 “organisms in which *the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur*
 17 *naturally*. The technology is often called ‘modern biotechnology’ or ‘gene technology’, sometimes
 18 also ‘recombinant DNA technology’ or ‘genetic engineering’. It allows selected individual genes to
 19 be transferred from one organism into another, also between non-related species. Such methods are
 20 used to create GM plants – which are then used to grow GM food crops.” (World Health
 21 Organization, 20 Questions on Genetically Modified (GM) Foods at
 22 http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/biotech/en/20questions_en.pdf (last visited February 13,
 23 2013).)

24 22. The Environmental Protection Agency has distinguished conventional breeding of
 25 plants “through natural methods, such as cross-pollination” from genetic engineering using modern
 26 scientific techniques. (United States Environmental Protection Agency, Prevention, Pesticides and
 27 Toxic Substances, Questions & Answers Biotechnology: Final Plant-Pesticide/Plant Incorporated
 28 Protectants (PIPs) Rules (Jul. 19, 2001) at <http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/biotech/pubs/qanda.pdf>

1 (“*Conventional breeding* is a method in which genes for pesticidal traits are introduced into a plant
 2 *through natural methods*, such as cross-pollination. . . . Genetically engineered plant-incorporated
 3 protectants are created through a process that utilizes several different modern scientific techniques
 4 to introduce a specific pesticide-producing gene into a plant’s DNA genetic material.”) (emphasis of
 5 “through natural methods” added; remaining emphasis in original) (last visited February 13, 2013).)

6 23. As indicated by the definitions above, which come from a wide array of sources,
 7 including industry, government, and health organizations, GMOs are not “all natural.” GMOs are
 8 “created” artificially in a laboratory through genetic engineering. Thus, by claiming that its Products
 9 are “all natural,” Defendant deceives and misleads reasonable consumers.

10 **The Products Are Made From Genetically Modified Organisms**

11 24. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant’s Products are made from GMOs.
 12 Currently, approximately more than 90% of U.S. corn, soy, and canola crops are GMO. In its public
 13 “Statement Regarding Genetic Modification,” Defendant impliedly supports the use of GMO
 14 ingredients by asserting that they are economical, dependable, of higher quality and safe, and
 15 Defendant admits that “Due to expanding use of biotechnology by farmers and commingling of
 16 ingredients in storage and shipment, it is possible that some of our products may contain ingredients
 17 derived from biotechnology.”

18 24. Defendant’s “all natural” representations are false, deceptive, misleading, and unfair
 19 to consumers, who are injured in fact by purchasing products that Defendant claims are “all natural”
 20 when in fact they are not.

21 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

22 25. Plaintiff seeks relief in her individual capacity and seeks to represent a class consisting
 23 of all others who are similarly situated. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(2) and/or (b)(3),
 24 Plaintiff seeks certification of a class initially defined as follows:

25 All consumers who from February 15, 2009 until the date notice is disseminated to the
 26 Class (the “Class Period”), purchased the following Crisco Products in California: (1)
 27 Natural Blend Oil, (2) Pure Canola Oil, (3) Pure Corn Oil, and (4) Pure Vegetable Oil.
 28

1 26. Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its subsidiaries and affiliates, Defendant's
2 executives, board members, legal counsel, the judges and all other court personnel to whom this case
3 is assigned, their immediate families, and those who purchased the Products for the purpose of resale.

4 27. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the Class definition with greater
5 specificity or division into subclasses after they have had an opportunity to conduct discovery.

6 28. Numerosity. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). The potential members of the Class as defined
7 are so numerous that joinder of all members is unfeasible and not practicable. While the precise
8 number of Class members has not been determined at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that
9 many thousands or millions of consumers have purchased the Products.

10 29. Commonality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) and (b)(3). There are questions of law and fact
11 common to the Class, which predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members.
12 These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:

- 13 a. Whether Defendant falsely and/or misleadingly misrepresented the Products as
14 being "All Natural";
- 15 b. Whether Defendant's misrepresentations are likely to deceive reasonable
16 consumers;
- 17 c. Whether Defendant violated California Business and Professions Code § 17500,
18 *et seq.*;
- 19 d. Whether Defendant violated California Business and Professions Code § 17200,
20 *et seq.*;
- 21 e. Whether Defendant breached an express warranty;
- 22 f. Whether Defendant violated California Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.*; and
- 23 g. The nature of the relief, including equitable relief, to which Plaintiff and the
24 Class members are entitled.

25 30. Typicality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the
26 Class. Plaintiff and all Class members were exposed to uniform practices and sustained injury arising
27 out of and caused by Defendant's unlawful conduct.
28

1 31. Adequacy of Representation. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). Plaintiff will fairly and
2 adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff's Counsel are
3 competent and experienced in litigating class actions.

4 32. Superiority of Class Action. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). A class action is superior to
5 other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all
6 the members of the Class is impracticable. Furthermore, the adjudication of this controversy through a
7 class action will avoid the possibility of inconsistent and potentially conflicting adjudication of the
8 asserted claims. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

9 33. Injunctive and Declaratory Relief. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2). Defendant's
10 misrepresentations are uniform as to all members of the Class. Defendant has acted or refused to act
11 on grounds that apply generally to the Class, so that final injunctive relief or declaratory relief is
12 appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole.

13 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **(California False Advertising Law – Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*)**

15 34. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges the preceding paragraphs.

16 35. Defendant publicly disseminated untrue or misleading advertising or intended not to
17 sell the Products as advertised in violation of California Business & Professional Code § 17500, *et*
18 *seq.*, by representing that the Products are "All Natural," when they are not.

19 36. Defendant committed such violations of the False Advertising Law with actual
20 knowledge or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known was untrue or misleading.

21 37. Plaintiff reasonably relied on Defendant's representations and/or omissions made in
22 violation of California Business & Professional Code § 17500, *et seq.*

23 38. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's violations, Plaintiff suffered injury in
24 fact and lost money.

25 39. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and Class members, seeks equitable relief in the form of
26 an order requiring Defendant to refund Plaintiff and all Class members all monies they paid for the
27 Products, and injunctive relief in the form of an order prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the
28 alleged misconduct and performing a corrective advertising campaign.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(California Unfair Competition Law – Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*)

40. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges the preceding paragraphs.

41. Defendant engaged in unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent conduct under California Business & Professional Code § 17200, *et seq.*, by representing that the Products are “All Natural,” when they are not.

42. Defendant’s conduct is unlawful in that it violates the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.*, the False Advertising Law, California Business & Professions Code § 17500.

43. Defendant’s conduct is unfair in that it offends established public policy and/or is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous and/or substantially injurious to Plaintiff and Class members. The harm to Plaintiff and Class members arising from Defendant’s conduct outweighs any legitimate benefit Defendant derived from the conduct. Defendant’s conduct undermines and violates the stated spirit and policies underlying the Consumers Legal Remedies Act and the False Advertising Law as alleged herein.

44. Defendant’s actions and practices constitute “fraudulent” business practices in violation of the UCL because, among other things, they are likely to deceive reasonable consumers. Plaintiff relied on Defendant’s representations and omissions.

45. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violations, Plaintiff suffered injury in fact and lost money.

46. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and Class members, seeks equitable relief in the form of an order requiring Defendant to refund Plaintiff and all Class members all monies they paid for the Products, and injunctive relief in the form of an order prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the alleged misconduct and performing a corrective advertising campaign.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Express Warranty)

47. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges the preceding paragraphs.

48. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.

51. Defendant breached the terms of this contract, including the express warranties, with Plaintiff and the Class by not providing the products that could provide the benefits promised, i.e. that the Products were “all natural.”

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

53. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges the preceding paragraphs.

55. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the Consumers Legal Remedies Act,

56. Plaintiff and each member of the Class are consumers as defined by California Civil Code §1761(d).

58. Defendant violated the CLRA in at least the following respects:

- ## CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

particular standard, quality or grade, or that the Products are of a particular style, or model, when they are of another;

c. in violation of §1770(a)(9), Defendant has advertised the Products with intent not to sell them as advertised; and

d. in violation of §1770(a)(16), Defendant represented that the Products have been supplied in accordance with previous representations, when they were not.

59. Defendant affirmatively represented to consumers that the Products are "all natural."

60. Defendant omitted to state that the Products contain GMOs.

61. This sort of information is relied upon by consumers in making purchasing decisions, and is fundamental to the decision to purchase food products.

62. Plaintiff relied upon Defendant's misrepresentations to her detriment.

63. Defendant's misrepresentations constitute unfair, deceptive, and misleading business practices in violation of Civil Code §1770(a).

64. Defendant's deceptive acts and omissions occurred in the course of selling a consumer product and have occurred continuously through the filing of this Complaint.

65. On February 12, 2013, Plaintiff notified Defendant in writing by certified mail of the violations alleged herein and demanded that Defendant remedy those violations.

66. If Defendant fails to remedy the violations alleged herein within 30 days of receipt of Plaintiff's notice, Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to add claims for actual, punitive, and statutory damages pursuant to the CLRA.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and Class members, prays for relief as follows:

A. For an order that this action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that Plaintiff be appointed Class representative, and that Plaintiff's counsel be appointed as counsel for the Class;

B. For an order requiring Defendant to refund Plaintiff and all Class members for the Products;

D. For an order prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the misconduct described herein;

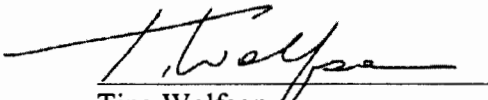
- 1 E. For an award of attorneys' fees;
2 F. For an award of the costs of suit incurred herein, including expert witness fees;
3 G. For an award of interest, including prejudgment interest, at the legal rate; and
4 H. For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

5 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

6 Plaintiff demands trial by jury of all claims so triable.

7
8 Dated: February 15, 2013

Respectfully submitted,
AHDOOT & WOLFSON, PC

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Counsel for Plaintiff,
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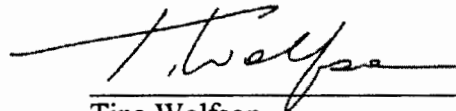
AFFIDAVIT OF TINA WOLFSON

I, Tina Wolfson, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney with the law firm of Ahdoot & Wolfson, P.C., counsel for Plaintiff Diana Parker ("Plaintiff") in this action. I am admitted to practice law in California and before this Court, and am a member in good standing of the State Bar of California. This declaration is made pursuant to California Civil Code section 1780(d). I make this declaration based on my research of public records and upon personal knowledge and, if called upon to do so, could and would testify competently thereto.

2. Based on my research and personal knowledge, Defendant J. M. Smucker Co. ("Defendant") does business within the County of San Francisco and Plaintiff purchased Defendant's products within the County of San Francisco, as alleged in the Class Action Complaint.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State of California this 15th day of February 2013 in Los Angeles, California that the foregoing is true and correct.


Tina Wolfson